

## MR. GATES TOWARD ON STANDARD OIL

Texas Company Will Build  
Alongside Competitor's Dis-  
tributing Plant in Albany.

Albany, N. Y., July 17.—The Texas Company, the \$35,000,000 oil corporation of which John W. Gates is reputed to hold the controlling interest, will, it is understood, begin on Monday the establishment of a big distributing plant on Van Rensselaer Island, at the southern city line of Albany.

The plant of the Newton Fire Brick Company was recently transferred through Arthur E. Douglass, of Albany, to the Texas Company, and is to be used by the big competitor of the Standard Oil Company. The Standard also has its distributing plant for this section on Van Rensselaer Island.

Much interest is manifested in this deal, as it is said that the two big distributing plants within view of each other foreshadow fierce competition in the oil business. Through the activity of Higgen Brothers, Albany has long been the center of an extensive oil trade, but this real estate deal is the most important move of recent years. Along with the announcement that Mr. Gates intends to fight the Standard Oil

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Walter D. Moses & Co.,  
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Oldest Music House in Va.  
and N. C.

Company comes the news from Louisville, Ky., that Thomas L. Higgen was yesterday re-elected President of the Independent Petroleum Marketers, at their convention there.

## LAST DAY'S SESSION PROVES BEST OF ALL

Members of Virginia Press Association Receive  
Right Royal Welcome From Citizens  
of Eastern Shore,

Filed on Friday,  
Received on Monday

The following story of the last day's session of the Virginia Press Association was filed for transmission at Tanley, Va., with the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, last Friday afternoon. It was received in this office at 12:30 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch]

Onancock, Va., July 15.—In point of pleasure the third and last day's session of the Virginia Press Association proved to be by far the most successful of the annual meeting, for not only was the trip across Chesapeake Bay from Willoughby Spit to Onancock delightful, but the hospitality extended to the members of the association by the people of Onancock left nothing to be desired. It was as warm as the weather and as kind as a reception of this great and prosperous section of the State. The party was welcomed by Mayor Doughty and L. D. T. Quinby, editor of the Accomac News. A supper served at the Baptist Church was tendered the press by the city of Onancock, and in the evening a reception and lawn party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Quinby, at Ker Place, their charming old residence set in the heart of the residential section.

As orators at Confederate reunions are wont to say, the "thin gray" or any other color line is showing its gaps as the days speed quickly by. For many of the editors have been called back to their desks and but forty-nine stuck to the steamer Commodore Maury which sailed this afternoon into this picturesque harbor.

Those who fared homeward failed to see one of the most interesting sights that Chesapeake Bay affords, for when the Maury had completed but half her voyage she ran into a fleet of thirty-five large steam fishing craft, all bent on capturing that fish which is the backbone of the industry which fertilizer is manufactured. The party was fortunate in that the boats from one of the steamers had just netted a school of fish, and Commodore McDonald Lee ordered the Maury to be stopped so that his guests were able to see 100,000 fish taken from the great net into the steamer's hold. The net was a half a mile in circumference. Slowly the top of the great net closed like the mouth of a bag, while hundreds of shining, speckled fish vainly attempted to escape by throwing themselves far out of the water. Within the net the bay resembled a mass of glittering silver spangles, for the menhaden, like many others, is as beautiful as it is cheap. The boats drew the net to the ship's side, and then a steam derrick, worked by a steam winch, lifted at each haul 2,000 squirming fish high into the air and dropped them into the hold on top of thousands of previous catches.

A Real Fish Story.

The reality that to a frazzle the most dubious fish story which has yet been told, Commodore Lee is authorized for the statement that the steamer engaged in this business in the Chesapeake cost \$1,500,000, and that

deceased through the ceiling, dealing death to father and son, the father falling prostrate across the body of his boy. Another son was struck by the bolt, but escaped with little hurt. Miraculously, none of the rest of the family was injured.

Mr. Barnwell is survived by his widow and eight children. He was a driver for a local ice company.

The storm was one of the severest that has visited this section of the State in many years.

## LIGHTNING KILLS FATHER AND SON

[Special to The Times-Dispatch].

Farmville, Va., July 17.—J. C. Barnwell, aged forty-five years, and his son, Willie, aged eight, were instantly killed by a bolt of lightning which struck their home in the midst of the hard storm which swept this section this afternoon. Mr. Barnwell, who was in the sitting room of the house, with the remainder of his family, was returning to his chair after having closed a window, when the fatal bolt

## MOTHER'S FRIEND

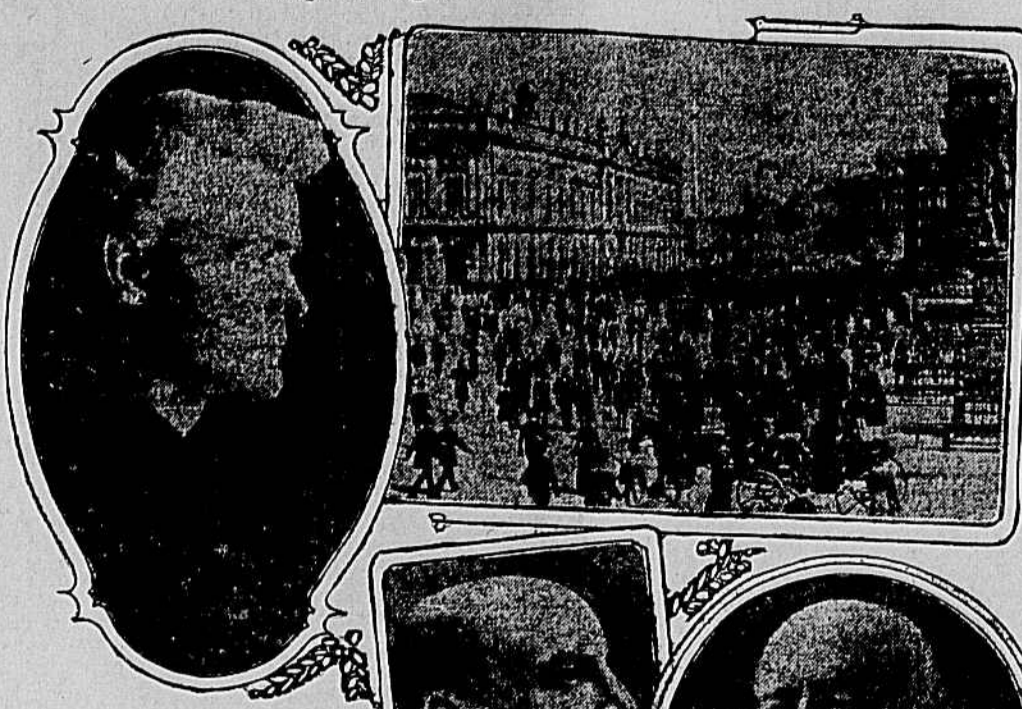
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## EVERY KNOWN DENOMINATION WILL BE PRESENT AT MEETING

Monster Gathering Will Be Held at Berlin, It Being the Fourth  
World's Congress of Religious Liberals—An Elaborate and  
Unique Program Has Been Prepared.



Three prominent speakers of the World's Congress of Religious Liberals and scene in Berlin, where the Congress will be held.

At the top of the left is the Rev. R. J. Campbell, pastor of the City Temple, London, and one of the most advanced religious thinkers in the world. On the right is a view of Unter den Linden, one of Berlin's main thoroughfares.

Below beginning at the left are Dr. Emil B. Hirsch, of Chicago, and Prof. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch]

Berlin, July 17.—One of the greatest religious gatherings ever held in Germany will be the Fifth World's Congress of Religious Liberals, which will convene in this city August 6, and continue its sessions for four days.

Delegates representing almost every known religious denomination and speakers from every civilized country will be present, and the most prominent religious educators and pulpits orators in the world.

The attendance will reach far into the thousands, and so many different nationalities will be represented that three languages—German, French and English—have been adopted as the official languages of the Congress, in order to facilitate a wider understanding of the papers read by the delegates.

The American delegation is especially large, having occupied the entire cabin space of the Devonian, of the Leyland Line, which sailed from Boston July 13. They will visit both England and Holland before they reach Germany. Among the prominent Americans who will attend the Congress are: Professor Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University; Dr. David Starr Jordan, of the University of California; Rev. Samuel A. Elliot, D. of Boston; Rev. Charles W. Wendte, of Boston; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago.

Phenomenal Growth.

Although this organization is but ten years old, its growth has been nothing short of phenomenal. It had its inception in Boston ten years ago, having been originated by the Rev. S. A. Elliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, which was holding its seventy-fifth anniversary in the "Hub" city at that time, and it now represents sixteen different nationalities, and over thirty distinct church fellowships of the Congress are few in number. Its purpose is declared to be "to open communication with those in all lands who are striving to unite pure religion and perfect liberty, and to increase fellowship and co-operation among them."

Four congresses have been held thus far—in London, Amsterdam, Geneva and Boston—and all have been largely attended. The last one was held in Boston in the autumn of 1907, and was called "The International Congress of Religious Liberals," each country entertaining the Congress and having the privilege of selecting a name.

The coming Congress in Berlin, however, promises in the brilliancy of its personnel and scope of its program to eclipse all previous meetings. It will be called the "World's Congress of Free Christianity and Religious Progress," and will be presided over by the Hon. Karl Schrader, member of the German Parliament and president of the German Protestant Association. According to present arrangements, the first day of the Congress will be devoted to a trip to Potsdam.

Great Gathering.

Sunday, August 7, will witness a great religious gathering in a prominent Berlin church, at which the service and song will be conducted by Germans according to German usage; but three sermons will be delivered by three preachers of eminence—a Frenchman, an Englishman and a Swiss—who will each give an afternoon homily. Dr. Emil Robert, D. D., of the Oratoire, Paris; Rev. William C. Tarrant, of London, and a Swiss divine, still to be named, will be the preachers.

This will be followed by a communion service, to be participated in by clergy from many lands. The same Sunday evening, at four large halls in Berlin, four public meetings for the people will be held, at which themes of social import are to be considered.

The addresses of the retiring president, Rev. Samuel A. Elliot, D. D., of Boston, and the incoming president, Hon. Karl Schrader, of Berlin, and the Hon. Karl Schrader, of Berlin, and the Hon. Karl Schrader, of Berlin, will introduce the first regular session of the Congress. They are to be followed by four brief papers on the theme, "What Religious Liberals owe to the Nation." Owe to the Religious Spirit and Free Theological Science of Germany.

At the evening session will begin a series of papers by leading theological professors and divines of Germany, designed to give a succinct and clear exposition of the present state of German theological science and church life. A series of scholarly papers by foreign delegates will also be delivered at sectional meetings of the Congress.

Among the prominent speakers who will address the Congress are Rev. R. J. Campbell, D. D., of the City Temple, London; Professor Dr. Van Soden, of the University of Berlin; Rev. Max

Fischer, D. D., pastor of St. Mark's Church, Berlin; Professor Martin Rade, of Marburg University; Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the University of California; Dr. Jesse A. Holmes, of Swarthmore College, U. S. A.; Professor B. W. Bacon, of Yale, U. S. A.; Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, of New York, and Rev. F. W. Perkins, D. D., of Lynn, Mass.

The social side of the Congress is not to be neglected. A reception tendered to the women from foreign countries by their German sisters, a closing banquet to the delegates and other hospitalities will be extended.

At the close of the proceedings an excursion is to be made to three historic seats of German religion and culture—to Wittenberg, where are Luther's home and grave, and to Weimar, with its memories of Goethe, Schiller, and other great names in German literature.

The next morning, August 12, the company will proceed by train to Wittenberg and spend the day among the scenes of beauty and historic interest. At the ancient Wartburg, where, in a final session will be held, with addresses emphasizing the truth that the liberal Christian to-day is the legitimate spiritual descendant of Martin Luther, the great religious genius of the ages.

Following the last session the American party will keep on to Munich and Oberammergau, where on Sunday, August 14, they will witness the Passion Play. Returning to Munich the following day, an opportunity will be given to attend one of the gala Mozart

## DEMOCRATS AT ODDS OVER WILSON BOOM

Other Prospective Candidates Refuse to Withdraw, and Political Secrets Are Being Bared.  
Not Frightened by College Head.

Newark, N. J., July 17.—The calm assurance with which the Woodrow Wilson governorship boom has been sprung by the leaders of the Smith-Davis coalition, and their apparent confidence that the prestige of their candidate will sweep everything before it in the party convention, continues to provoke the others in the fight for the nomination to vigorous reiteration of their determination to stick to the fight. There is a choice little bunch of candidates, each of whom has a specific reason why he should be entitled to special honor at the hands of the party, and not one appears to have experienced any great sinking of heart at the sudden appearance of Wilson,

who has entered the field at the call of the bosses.

The newest of these self-announced candidates to come out with his declaration of independence is Edward Kennedy, of Hudson county, who has a law office in this city. In a statement Kennedy takes occasion to air some political secrets.

"I am still a candidate for the nomination for Governor," says Kennedy. "I see no reason why the announcement of Dr. Wilson that he is willing to accept a nomination should in any way alter my position. I do not look upon myself as a teacher or college instructor as the best sort of public men. I have had experience in the Legislature with two of them, and we have the example of some of them before us. My observations of school men in public life have not encouraged me to hope for much from them."

The announcement of the candidacy of Dr. Wilson and the statement that the men who induced him to enter the field were in the confidence of Mr. Smith and Mr. Davis recalled to me very vividly three different conversations I held with a subject of several months ago. The subject was Dr. Wilson as a governorship candidate on the Democratic ticket and the probable sequel of his election as Governor in his elevation to the presidency.

"It is about seven or eight months ago since I talked with Senator Smith on the subject. He asked for my opinion and gave me his. He said he believed Dr. Wilson could be elected Governor of this State and that that would mean that he would be nominated and elected President of the United States."

"Soon after that I talked with Mr. Davis and mentioned my candidacy for the nomination for Governor. He advanced certain reasons why, in his judgment, I would not be available as a candidate, and advised me to 'cut it out.' Mr. Davis then asked me what I thought of Woodrow Wilson as a candidate. He spoke exactly as Mr. Smith had previously done as to the chances of electing Mr. Wilson, first

or Wagner performances in that city. Thence to Zurich and Lucerne, with an excursion to the Rhigi and a return northward to Paris, whence, after a three days' stay, the party will embark for Antwerp and sail for home, arriving in Boston September 3.

Novel Features.

The remaining features of the Congress will attract attention by their novelty and evident intention to promote the spirit of tolerance and fraternity among the various religions of the world. "The Just and Sympathetic Relations Which Should Exist Among Communists of Christians" is the general subject on which addresses are to be made by a Protestant, a Roman Catholic speaker and a Methodist, the latter being Professor Sabatti, of Assisi, Italy. Addresses will also be given by an orthodox and a liberal Protestant and representatives of the modern sects, such as Theosophists, Spiritualists, Salvation Army, Christian Scientists and the Free Gemeinde, or Free Thinkers, of Germany. Pastor Wilfred Monod, of the Church of the Gratoire, Paris, is to make one of the principal addresses, whose sequence is still to be provided for.

A discussion of great significance has been arranged between Rev. Frank O. Hall, D. D., Universalist, of New York, and Claude Montefiore, Esq., of London, the learned Jewish scholar, on "The Relation Which Should Exist Between Liberal Christians and Modern Jews."

The final topic of the Congress is concerned with the attitude and duty of Liberal Christians towards non-Christian religions and peoples. "The Religion of Mohammedanism: A Christian Japanese, Professor Minami, of Tokio, on the religious problem in his country; a member of the Society of Hindoo Theists and a Buddhist on their respective forms of faith, will give a closing paper on "Race and Religion."

"I was not at the New York conference," says Nugent, "nor have I any statement to make regarding Dr. Wilson's candidacy. As State chairman I do not consider it proper for me to take sides in this race."

"I was asked to go to New York because Dr. Wilson's home is in Bernardsville. 'I was glad to meet him, and my particular purpose was to urge him as strongly as I knew how to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. I firmly believe that nothing better could happen for the State of New Jersey and that there is none so well fitted as he to fill this high office of Governor, because of his high personal attainments, his great public character and his fine Democratic ideas. He could be trusted absolutely with the affairs of the State, and there would be no danger that he would proceed to run away with him. I would be gratified to have a leader of that kind at the head of the Democratic party."

Asquith's Speech Appreciated, but Battleships Will Be Built.

Berlin, July 17.—Premier Asquith's references to Germany's naval budget in his speech in the House of Commons have made the question of Anglo-German relations the foremost topic in the public mind again. While the premier's expressions of friendly sentiment are appreciated, and are expected to have a good effect, the speech brought out clearly the firmness of the German disinclination to enter into any arrangement looking to a limitation of armaments.

Except in the limited circles, where the government always has been criticized for refusing to take up the submarine question, generally heard is that such a plan is visionary and impractical, owing to technical difficulties. Germany, it is urged, must continue to be the sole judge as to what naval and military forces it needs for the protection of its interests.

Irritation is expressed at Asquith's repetition of the charge that Germany has accelerated the rate of building. Naval experts content themselves with denying the statement without going into the more important question regarding the shipbuilding plans after 1912. Under the present law the number of battleships to be built annually is fixed at two. The press discussion, however, recognizes that the question whether the government at that time shall proceed to adopt a program for a still more powerful fleet is the most important one between the two countries.

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## CASH—NO EXCHANGE

## TONS OF FAKE SCALES DUMPED INTO OCEAN

False Weighing Devices, Which Have Robbed  
New York of Millions of Dollars, Will  
Cheat No More.

New York, July 17.—The bottom of the Atlantic Ocean a half mile off the Sandy Hook is lined with the fragments of devices that have robbed the New York public of millions of dollars. To this watery resting place Commissioner Clement J. Driscoll, of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, yesterday consigned 1,000 spring scales, 300 counter-balancers and 500 metal weights that had been fixed to cheat. This load of junk was sent out to sea in the police boat Patrol. It represented the first month's activity of the new commissioner.

Earlier in the day Driscoll gave the throngs that cross City Hall Park a practical demonstration of the methods employed to defraud them in the shops. The scales were broken up and smashed beyond future usefulness, tin and wooden measures were in like manner disposed of, and the whole mass heaped into a pile for public inspection. He kept a few examples of the more glaring impositions and these will be publicly exhibited when the bureau finds new quarters.

In the meantime they will be shown at various places as a warning, and instruction to housewives. The north fraudulent weighing were explained by the bureau's inspectors.

The metal and wooden debris was separated. Two trucks carried two loads apiece of the tin, brass and iron contrivances to the police post. Crates wicker baskets and wooden measures were dumped up and the City Hall during the coming winter will be warmed by the pieces. In all the lot there was not one that cheated

as Governor and then as President.

"The third talk I recall is one I had with Governor Fort. I went to the Governor in company with Assemblyman Baker, of Hudson. The question of the governorship came up, and I was vividly impressed when Mr. Fort spoke, in effect, exactly as Mr. Smith and Mr. Davis had concerning the strength of Dr. Wilson. The Governor said he believed Woodrow Wilson would be elected Governor of New Jersey and that his election as such would mean that he subsequently would be elected President of the United States.

"The fact that George Harvey is a conspicuous figure in this movement for the naming of Dr. Wilson is worth for me, and I will not forget it, for the incidents of the conference said to have been held."

It turns out there is some dispute as to who was present at the conference in the Lawyers' Club in New York, at which the university president was persuaded to enter the race for the governorship of New Jersey, with the prospect of making it a stepping stone for the presidential nomination in 1912. If State Chairman James R. Nugent was there he does not know he was, for he says he wasn't. Richard V. Lindabury, a Newark lawyer, and one of the leaders of the State Democracy, admits he was at the conference, and says Nugent was there, too. He is positive in his statement, although he does not specify what color the chairman of the State Democracy wore or whether he fanned himself with his straw hat or with a magazine.

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## VIRGINIA LAUNDRY

Arrangements have been made whereby accredited delegates and friends who may accompany them to the annual Conference of the Institute of Journalists, to be held in London during September this year, will be granted special concessions in ocean passage of 25 per cent reductions from first-class rates.

Those desiring to attend this conference should "ASK MR. BOWMAN," and secure reservations at once.

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